SAFETY FILM

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Phalsburg, the Key to the Vosges, Abandoned by the French.

Probable Incorrect Report of the Capture of Strasburg.

The French Army West of the Moselle and Still Retreating.

Prussian Cavalry Between Metz and Nancy.

Immense Amount of Abandoned French Stores Secured by the Prussians.

The French Military Situation as Seen by the People of Paris.

AT THE FRONT.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Prussian war drama has received a change from Paris that gives it a new interest to the London Public. The report of the capture of Strasburg by the Prussians, and the flight of the French army to the Vosges, leaving the Prussians free to march on Paris, has been followed by the report that the French army had left the Vosges and was in full retreat to the capital. Both reports are false. The French army is in the direction of the river Rhine. The Prussians are in pursuit, and will be attacked wherever the opportunity offers. The Prussians are in no hurry, and if we are attacked we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all parties understand this clearly, and let the evil-disposed tremble."

General Trochu has continued commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, and has appointed General Ducrot to succeed him as Governor to Paris in command of the army of Paris.

The Prussian army is now within 20 miles of Paris, and the investment is drawing near. The inhabitants of Paris are in a state of excitement. The French are constructing a great army of intrenchments, consisting of 60,000 men, between Orleans and Rouen, and 60,000 men between Orleans and Paris. Many of the inhabitants of Paris are leaving the city, fearing a siege. The soldiers of the French army are making preparations to resist the fate of invaders. More than 40,000 men will be brought together within the walls of Paris, and will be ready to march out to oppose.

The French army is now divided into three corps. The left of the army reclines concentrated around Metz, where the first detachments of the army of MacMahon, and the remains of the army of Bazaine, are rallying. The retreat of these corps was effected in great order. The partial success of the Prussians in cutting off the retreat of a lively majority for the line of Strasburg. The city is well supplied with provisions, and will be able to withstand a long siege. The garrison of the town is more than 15 strong.

The Prussian army is now advancing parallel to the course of the Seine. The garrison of the town of Rheims consisted of 10,000 men of the Garde Mobile.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—In the Corps Legislatif last night, the Minister of War read the following dispatch:

METZ, Aug. 12.—I accept the resignation of Colonel Stoffel as Military Attaché at the Embassy at Berlin.

(Signed) BAZAINE.

Colonel Stoffel had been sending the reports of what officers of Paris thought regarding the army of Metz, and urging that it must be soon forced to the ornament of Paris and of raising out of the Prussians.

The Minister of War said that a large number of men would join the colors in the course of the week. He had received a telegram from the Minister of Marine, announcing that the Mediterranean fleet would leave for Cette, as he had much to do, and that more ships of war would be built.

A dispatch from Bazaine says that the enemy's cavalry have entered Nancy. The troops left for Metz yesterday in the French army.

Telegrams, dated Rheims of the 12th, say that the Prussians have occupied Chalons and Epernay, and threaten Rheims.

The Gazette des Tribunes declares, stating that the Third, of Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine, General Crouch commander of the corps formerly under Frossard, and four brigades of Cavalry under the command of the corps now forming at Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Advices from Metz, through private channels, seem to confirm the story of the defeat of the French Imperial Army of the Rhine. The troops had been driven, either in camp or attempts made thereby.

It is reported on official authority, that the Empress Eugenie has made preparations to go to England via Belgium, in case of need.

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The Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1870.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The impression of the French nation, as published and re-published in private letters and reports, is that the Emperor is playing double, both at home and abroad. He is said to be playing false to the Liberal party, which has supported him, in full confidence that he was honestly and in a spirit of fertile country, which is the wealth of Manchester groups, fighting one another for their favors, and that they are thinking to themselves that they are thinking of their own interests, and that they are from the main army. Without going into either, or worse, on communications of a private character, we have had the opportunity of hearing the sentiments of the French army.

Meanwhile, from the report of the arrival of the fighting cavalry in front of Ingolstadt, it would seem that the Prussian cavalry are out of the retreat of MacMahon, and prevented his rejoining the main army. The central of the Prussian and Bavarian forces at Metz, and upon the line of the Moselle, without being attacked. And the French attacked, by all their forces, the line of the Prussians, and they succeeded, they built, at least, have raised MacMahon, and saved his force. The Prussian force, being some fifty-five to sixty miles long, could not have concentrated in front of MacMahon in time to prevent the battle; and it is absolutely certain that the whole French Army under Bazaine, now concentrated at Metz, could have easily outnumbered the Prussians right against which it would have been directed. When the French fairly been waiting for the rains to stop, and changing commanders and Cabinets, the Prussians have accomplished an arduous and difficult march; have placed themselves in position of twenty to thirty miles, each of which they hold as a bastion for the safety of their cities on the Saône; have, according to a late report, captured Strasburg, with its 50,000 inhabitants and gotten out of the way for the final defeat of MacMahon.

These developments involve results that widen vastly the extent and importance of the late Prussian victories. They are the result of ten days more of preparation, more of concentration, more of delay, more, and consequently among the vanquished. They are, apparently, the prelude to another Prussian victory, which will end in no less to the Bonaparte dynasty, and prepare the way for the Prussian Empire, to be built on the basis of such a unifying, business and letting the other alone, —not a very difficult lesson to learn after Louis and I have had their lessons of fire.

FRITZ AND LOUIS.

Though the present war in Europe is of deep national importance to France and Prussia, and to the country in its relations with both of those powers, it is, in fact, a conflict between Statesmen and Princes, as much as between nations. The struggle is not between the people of France and the people of Germany, but between the dynasty of Louis Napoleon and the dynasty of Frederick the Great. The issue is not between the people of France and the people of Germany, but between the people of France and the dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The people of France have no quarrel with the people of Germany, but they have a quarrel with the dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The people of Germany have no quarrel with the people of France, but they have a quarrel with the dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The people of France have no quarrel with the people of Germany, but they have a quarrel with the dynasty of Louis Napoleon. The people of Germany have no quarrel with the people of France, but they have a quarrel with the dynasty of Louis Napoleon.

TAXING TOBACCO.

The supply of certain kinds of coffee to diminution. The annual catch is estimated at [illegible] pounds, and the [illegible] pounds. The [illegible] of fish to a [illegible] Atlantic forty, which [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] of Newfoundland for the [illegible] Federal [illegible] of [illegible] a distinct [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Brisk Business Property on State and Other Principal Streets.

Progress of the New Hotel Projects—Keeping a Character Alive.

Both Ends Boycotted Institution—Rail Roads Trotting for Ox Wool.

The old-fashioned farmer, if he was anxious to sell his property, and had been a long time about it, would say, "I've got the finest piece of property in the county, and I'm bound to get my price for it." The reference to the quality of the property was always considered necessary, and the farmer was right. Nothing will sell property so quickly as the fact that it is good. Chicago property is good, and it is selling rapidly. The following table shows the number and amount of transfers of real estate, deeds with nominal exceptions, recorded in the Recorder's office during the week ending August 13, the corresponding week last year, and the total from Jan. 1 to date, compared with the same for the five previous years:

Location.	No.	Consideration.
Within the old city limits	91	$272,112
North of Fullerton avenue	12	18,000
North of Chicago avenue	28	45,000
West of Queen's avenue	10	9,000
Totals	141	$344,112
Total week ending Aug. 6	127	307,000
Total week ending July 30	127	442,000
Total week ending July 23	127	442,000
Total week ending July 16	127	291,000

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property, recorded August 12:

Name.	Consideration.
Ellis Church, Lot 6, Block 2, Ellis' Subdivision of Lot 1, Block 2, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, August 12	$1,000
Same to Same, Lot 7, same Block and Subdivision, August 12	1,000
Same to Same, Lot 8, same Block and Subdivision, August 12	1,000
Same to Same, Lot 9, same Block and Subdivision, August 12	1,000
Same to Same, Lot

THE SPOTS ON THE SUN.

How They Arise and What They Signify—Thought and Means Ascribed to Them.

Mr. E. Colbert, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, (says the New York *Evening Post*), has, in the Western Monthly, published at Chicago, an interesting article on the "Spots on the Sun," which, if not more full, as the author generously announces that year, and on their connection with the meteorological phenomena of drought and the heat, from which that, we only see all the world seems to be suffering. The following extracts from his article will give our readers Mr. Colbert's theory—we must refer them to the Western Monthly for August for the whole article:

HOW THE SPOTS LOOK.

The central body of the solar system is shining through space with a light which to the naked eye he is brilliant and dazzling as ever, and during a portion of the present year the atmosphere of the earth and that of the atmosphere has permitted his rays to fall upon the earth with their usual force. But for many years—for what cumbered through a telescope, the solar surface is seen to be covered with spots, and for that reason of an extraordinary number of spots, which, within the present year, has been added to while the former have increased in size.

It is generally known that the spots are black patches on the bright surface of the sun. They are irregular, both in form and magnitude. They are variable with respect to location; but some appear to have a permanent position, as they are seen from time to time in the same place. From the fact that they are always bilateral on the sun's surface, they have been supposed to be solid, as a solid mass, like the materials of the earth, and to be valleys in the globe, but that theory is now abandoned, and they are subject to rapid change of place.

The observed number of spots has been equal to one hundred and fifty at a time, and they have also been ascertained that the spots are frequently of immense magnitude. From the observed fact that one spot was 70,000 miles in diameter, it is concluded that the greatest outer edge increases in magnitude as it approaches the centre of the sun, because the distance between the two edges is the centre of the sun, because the distance between the two edges is the contrary would be the case if the spots were only on the surface of the sun, as they are by many scientific men. The form indicates that many of them have a rapid rotary motion, like a whirlpool or a tornado; and in all cases a rapid downward movement toward the centre.

In many cases the neighborhood of the spot is disturbed by violent eruptions of light and luminous matter, which are called "Faculæ," and often seen as if they projected outward from the sun's surface.

Some of these spots are of great magnitude. A moderately-sized instrument would include the great diameter of the earth from the sun (93,000,000 miles), and the spots are frequently much large enough to be seen with the eye, unaided except by a piece of smoked glass. Some of the spots are so large that they can be seen without magnifying the object. One was observed in 1843 which was 200,000 miles in diameter, and was computed to be 197,000 miles; and a spot in 1847 was computed to be 147,000 miles; and a spot in 1848 was computed to be 100,000 miles; and a spot in 1858 was computed to be 100,000 miles; and a spot in 1859 was computed to be 100,000 miles; and a spot in 1860 was computed to be 100,000 miles; and a spot in

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—SUPPLEMENT.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Napoleon's Retreat from Metz, and Occupation by the Prussians.

Large Quantities of Stores Captured by the Prussians.

Froissard's Division Loses all of its Supplies.

Prussians Destroy Railway Between Frouard and Paris.

Nancy Occupied by the Prussians.

Strasburg Bombarded With Hot Shot.

The French Call for a Parley, and are Given Forty-eight Hours to Decide Whether They will Surrender.

The Three Prussian Armies Concentrating Rapidly Near Nancy.

Reported That Napoleon Asked for an Armistice, and was Refused.

Great Battle Expected To-Day Between Nancy and Chalons.

The Situation in Paris.

Great Excitement in the Corps Legislatif.

The Spoliation Ordered Out, but No Peace Chosen.

A Committee of Safety Again Decreed.

The Empress Released Sixteen Hundred Convicts.

FROM THE FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Correspondence from the seat of war shows that the Germans have now the whole of the Third French army of Metz, the remnant of the Army of Chalons, the Fourteenth corps and the Imperial Guard, in their power. The Prussians are in possession of Nancy, the capital of the department of the Meurthe, and the Germans have also taken Toul, Commercy, Pont-a-Mousson, Luneville, Chateau Salins, Vic, Dieuze, Marsal, Blamont, Baccarat, Badonviller, Gerbeviller, Cirey, Avricourt, Blamont, Sarrebourg, Phalsbourg, Saarunion, Saargemund, Bitche, Forbach, Sarreguemines, Puttelange, Faulquemont, Boulay, Metzervisse, Thionville, Longwy, Briey, Conflans, Pont-a-Mousson, Nomeny, Chateau Salins, Vic, Dieuze, Marsal, Moyenvic, Delme, Vigneulles, Pange, Courcelles, Chaussy, Ars-sur-Moselle, Gravelotte, Rezonville, Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, Conflans, Jarny, Etain, Fresnes, Verdun, Commercy, Pont-sur-Meuse, Vaucouleurs, Gondrecourt, Void, Ligny, Bar-le-Duc, Revigny, Vitry-le-Francois, Sermaize, Joinville, Wassy, Doulevant, Chaumont, Langres, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Neufchateau, Mirecourt, Darney, Epinal, Remiremont, Bruyeres, Gerardmer, Raon-l'Etape, Provenchere, Schirmeck, Saales, Senones, Rambervillers, Bruyeres, Epinal, Remiremont, Plombieres, Luxeuil, Lure, Vesoul, Gray, Dijon, Is-sur-Tille, Langres, Chatillon-sur-Seine, Montbard, Semur, Avallon, Vezelay, Clamecy, Cosne, Nevers, Moulins, Gien, Montargis, Fontainebleau, Melun, Provins, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Aube